

KUMALAE HAD CLERK But Committee- men Were Not Apprised.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Enoch Johnson-Jonah Kumalae case in which the defendants are being tried before Judge De Bolt upon the charge by indictment of conspiracy to defraud the territory, held the attention of the jury all day yesterday, the prosecution offering its evidence in the forenoon, the afternoon being devoted to the examination of witnesses for the defense. There is yet another witness for the defense who will be examined this morning, and after arguments, the case will go to the jury.

The defense offered the evidence of Kumalae who as a star witness testified to having employed Enoch Johnson as a clerk to the committee on investigating the Chinese fund on behalf of the House of Representatives, but failed to let any of the committee members know of it. He secured a legal opinion, verbally, from his clerk for which he paid him \$80. The report of the minutes which Johnson made up from Kumalae's notes, according to Kumalae's statement, is "lost." It was not kept, although for working up the report, and typewriting it, he was paid a large sum of money.

Representative Chillingworth as a witness for the prosecution stated that he was a member of the Chinese fund committee, and that after two or three meetings were held, the matter seemed to drop out of sight. He spoke to Kumalae about the lack of meetings and the latter said he had difficulty getting them together. Johnson had not attended any of the meetings. Mr. Chillingworth said he had drawn up the report and handed it to Mr. J. W. Girvin who put it in typewritten form. Mr. Girvin had prepared certain sections of the statutes for insertion, which were, however, passed on to the report and later taken from it. He never knew that Johnson had anything to do with the report. Johnson, also, had not given a legal opinion to the committee.

Mr. Girvin testified that he had typewritten the report. As payment, he had been paid in cash by Kumalae in the hallway of the capitol. The testimony of H. E. Cooper, Jas. H. Boyd, J. A. Magoon, T. Lyons, John M. Wilson and Mrs. Leonard was offered to show that Johnson had not attended any of the meetings.

Attorney Ashford said the defense would be to show that Enoch Johnson had been employed by the committee to perform clerical work and that at the express wish of Kumalae he did not attend the committee meetings. Kumalae taking notes which he subsequently handed to Mr. Johnson to write into the report.

A legal opinion was also desired at this time, and Johnson gave it in writing charging \$80 for it. Subsequently, Mr. Girvin handed in a report, and Johnson also had one. Johnson took the Girvin report made interrelations in it, and it was then handed to Testa who wrote the last five pages of the report to make a clean copy.

F. J. Testa was called as a witness by the defense, he testifying that he had typewritten the last five pages, for which work he was paid \$2.50 in cash by Kumalae. No explanation was made as to why cash was paid instead of payment being made by warrant.

Solomon Meheula, clerk of the House of Representatives, was called. Attorney General Andrews handed up a bill for \$500 purporting to be drawn up and payable to Meheula, for his inspection as to whether he handed that special bill to be O.K.'d by the chairman of the committee. Then ensued a parry of words between Ashford and Andrews. Meheula protested that he was indicted on that bill and it might incriminate him if he answered.

Jonah Kumalae, chairman of the committee to investigate the Chinese fund, testified he acted as clerk of the committee, using abbreviations, leaving out words, but writing rapidly enough to take the testimony. Johnson, although appointed as clerk did not attend the meetings as it was a rule to exclude everybody except the witness under examination. This rule was broken when H. E. Cooper appeared as a witness when a shorthand expert was called in.

Kumalae denied that he had appointed a sub-committee, which had been testified to. He was not consulted in the appointment of Mr. Girvin to do clerical work.

He had employed Johnson at \$5 per day. He turned over the testimony to Johnson, who transcribed it, filling in the proper words, etc. He said he was very much surprised when Long handed him the Girvin report, but he handed it to Johnson to go over. Johnson's own report covered 28 pages. He found that Girvin's report contained better English and after consulting with some members he thought it ought to be presented to the House.

Kumalae identified a voucher for \$80 for a legal opinion given by Johnson, the clerk, which was given verbally, and which Johnson said he had incorporated in the report. Kumalae knew Johnson to be an attorney, and he knew that legal opinions given by Johnson were to be relied upon, for Johnson had given him opinions on other matters which were correct.

The report, also compiled by Johnson, was also paid for as extra compensation. Johnson asked for \$45 and Girvin \$15, so he made out a bill of \$60 for both payable to Enoch Johnson. The latter gave Kumalae \$25 out of the \$60 which he paid over to Girvin.

The \$45 it was a reasonable charge, because "judging from charges made in the legislature, was reasonable."

He did not notify the committee that he had appointed Johnson until toward the end of the session. He was not sure about this as his memory was not good. Johnson's work was to take his notes taken at meetings and write them out in "proper form," filling in words.

"According to the amount of work I guess it was twenty-six days' work, altogether," said Kumalae referring to Johnson's clerical work. "He told me he worked on it twenty-six days," he continued.

Johnson's report was never presented to the committee—it was presented to me. It was found that Girvin's report was the better one, so that was adopted.

"Did you ever notify the committee that you had obtained this opinion?" inquired Andrews.

"I don't remember," answered Kumalae. That became the burden of his answer.

"I will say, however, that the committee signed the whole report, and the opinion was in it," said Kumalae.

He could not point out in the report the "opinion." He was asked why the lawyers, on the committee of which there were three—Long, Chillingworth and Fernandez—had not been questioned as to the legal point.

"How about yourself," asked Andrews, "weren't you one of Humphreys' lawyers?" which caused a smile. It was brought out by Kumalae's testimony that despite the secrecy by which Johnson was excluded from the meetings, Prendergast, the clerk of another committee, was present.

David Kupihea said that as a member of the committee on accounts he did not pass personally on more than ten vouchers out of 84 made up during the session.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Robert Fuller vs. The Rapid Transit & Land Company was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday, D. L. Withington for the defendants, and Messrs. Clemons and Crook for the plaintiff.

The case of Genevieve Dowsett vs. Wilder's Steamship Company occupied the attention of Judge Dole yesterday. The case was continued until today.

In the case of the Territory vs. Jock Morgan, the defendant has been given twenty days from June 21 to prepare and file his bill of exceptions on appeal to the Supreme Court.

WILL RENOVATE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Acting Governor Atkinson is contemplating the renovation of the room of the Governor in the capitol building. It is now one of the dirtiest in the second story and the wood-work needs varnishing and polishing. The floors are in need of shellac and the plastered walls ought to have attention. The room has not been renovated for some time.

It is a curious thing that just over the desk of the Governor hangs the portrait of a ruler who lost not only his crown and throne, but to the people their very country, through a series of blunders. This is the oil portrait of Napoleon III, presented by that monarch to the reigning ruler of Hawaii. In a nearby corner is a marble bust of the Empress Eugenie. Most of the other relics which occupied the chamber of the days of Hawaii's monarchy have been removed or sold.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood.

Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, it is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere."

CHAIRMAN COOPER ON THE COUNTY MEASURE

He Believes the Organic Act Meant To Limit the Power of County Government. Wants a Simple Bill.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"I believe that the opportunity offers for the formation of a bill which will provide for a simple form of government, an opportunity for a representative government to begin its work in the territory," said chairman Henry E. Cooper at last night's meeting of the County Commission. "The principal feature upon which this government may well be founded is the right of the people in their respective counties to expend the money received by them from taxes therein, upon their own public works. That certainly is a step towards representative government, and one which may well occupy the minds of the people, for it is a stepping-stone to further and greater powers later on."

"I believe the Organic Act must be our guiding star in forming the county bill presented to the legislature. The more I study it the more I believe the power of county government was intended to be limited; that the elaborate bill which was presented to the legislature of 1903 contains many valuable suggestions and much painstaking work, but it was in many respects in conflict with the Organic Act, and I raised two of these points before the Supreme Court. I also believe there were many vulnerable points in the act itself. I think, as lawyers, our reputations are at stake, and we should draw up a report which should be free from any conflict with the Organic Act."

"I believe also that the County Act of 1903 contains more than it should have done in the way of complications, irrespective of the provisions of the Organic Act. I don't see any reason to have in it the revenue measures and license Act that were placed in the Act of 1903. Those matters can be handled by a simple amendment to the present law upon these two subjects."

"I also feel a grave doubt about the right of the Territory to transfer territorial property to the counties. I have briefs here which were well considered on that point, and my special feeling is that we should take no chances on this subject."

"Then comes the question of the form of government. From a political standpoint, those who desire to see a full consummation of the right of the people to have their affairs conducted by people of their own choice, look upon the election of the Board of Supervisors as one of the primal essentials. I feel that is doubtful, legally. The Board of Supervisors is undoubtedly a public Board, and in the opinion of our firm in testing the case before the Supreme Court, we contended that the election of a Board of Supervisors was contrary to the Organic Act. These are not solidified opinions or unalterable convictions, but the growth of thought and experience in contact with the Act of 1903."

"How shall the county be governed? Shall it be by a single Supervisor for each county elected by the people, or by a Board appointed by the Governor?"

"I would not express an opinion upon this one way or the other, but it appears to me the matter comes down to that point."

"I believe that we can make progress by taking up the Act of 1903, going through it possibly several times, at first striking out those sections which we feel clearly should not be admitted as a part of the new Act, then taking up parts not so clear and arriving at a conclusion as to whether they should remain or not, and then taking up the bill and correcting wording in the remainder, eliminating phrases in doubtful sections, or adding to others."

"I believe that there is no need, from an economic standpoint and from the standpoint of a proper administration of affairs, that there should be more than one county on Oahu. I have talked to the people before and after the passage of the Act of 1903 and I think I know fairly well the sentiment of the people here, upon that point. Many of the people on Hawaii are of the same opinion, that they should not only have representative government, but it should be a popular government, and not a burden. Excessive expenditures of money in the way of salaries would gradually make the burden irksome. While it is a large island, Hawaii is much smaller than many counties on the mainland, and with the opening of new roads and railroads around the island forming a belt about it, and with increased steamer facilities, it is not difficult to communicate with the county seat which would be at Hilo—the courts remaining where they are so that the matter of litigation could be handled much the same as now. Perhaps a re-division of the District Magistrate jurisdictions might be made."

"I have reserved definite and final conclusions until I can have the benefit of the opinions of all of you, and I came to the work entirely without prejudice. I state this in a general way to show how my mind has been working since the commission was organized."

This statement brought about a general discussion, each member giving his own views as to the best method of getting down to work.

Mr. Beckley, in reply to a question of the chair, said that now in taking up the act there was something to work on, and he agreed that to follow Mr. Cooper's suggestions would be the proper program.

Mr. Watson said that it would be an exceedingly bad thing for the commission not to be able to get around the legal phases as to supervisors, as there were nearly all lawyers on the commission. He did not think it would be well to have one man elected as supervisor as he would be practically the potentate of that county. Neither did he favor the appointment of a Board of Supervisors by the Governor. He suggested going through the 1903 act, section by section.

Mr. Stewart wanted material first to work on, such as the briefs filed before the Supreme Court by Mr. Cooper in re the County Act of 1903.

The application of Geo. D. Thielan to do the clerical and stenographic work for \$10 for each meeting attended, was read.

A discussion was had as to whether Senator Crabbe said he had a bill with Acting Governor Atkinson's approval, but received a disapproval from the commission. There were absolutely no bills which were selected for the purpose of the commission.

The chair suggested that for the next meeting the commission begin upon the old County Act section by section. Adjournment was taken until next Tuesday evening.

JUDGE PARSONS.

The Hawaii Herald gives the following biographical sketch of the new Judge of the Fourth Circuit:

Charles F. Parsons was born in Menasha, Wisconsin, January 18, 1872, his mother being a daughter of the Hon. Albert S. White, United States Senator from Indiana from 1839 to 1845, and later United States District Judge in the same state, and a great-granddaughter of Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, governor of Virginia from 1819 to 1821.

Mr. Parsons received a common and high school education in his native town and, in 1890, removed to Washington, D. C., accepting an appointment in the War Department, which he resigned the following year to enter the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan and, shortly afterwards, removed to San Diego, California, where he entered the law office of Messrs. Withington & Carter. After serving a brief apprenticeship with that firm, he entered into co-partnership with Robert R. Wedekind under the firm name of Parsons and Wedekind. In 1895 he removed to Los Angeles and three years later to the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1899 he was appointed District Magistrate of North Hilo, and resigned that position the following year to enter into co-partnership with Carl S. Smith, shortly after the latter's retirement from the circuit bench, the co-partnership continuing until Mr. Parsons' appointment to the judgeship.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on June 29-30, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill at least two vacancies in the position of medical intern in the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., at \$600 per annum each, and other similar vacancies as they may occur in that hospital.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below:

1. Letter-writing.
2. Anatomy and physiology.
3. Chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics.
4. Surgery and surgical pathology.
5. General pathology and practice.
6. Bacteriology and hygiene.
7. Obstetrics and gynecology.

Age limit, 20 years or over.

Applications received by the Secretary until the hour of closing business on June 23, 1904.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on July 6, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of farmer in the Indian Service.

As the Commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter the examination.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below:

1. Penmanship.
2. Spelling and copying.
3. Farm economy.
4. Keeping accounts.
5. Practical questions in carpentry and blacksmithing.
6. Practical questions in farming.
7. Experience in farming.

Six and one-half hours will be allowed for this examination.

Age limit, 20 years or over.

Applications received by the Secretary until the hour of closing business on June 28, 1904.

The annual examination for the position of Night Inspector in the local Customs Service will be held at the High School on July 18, 1904. Applications must be filed with the Secretary by the hour of closing business on July 15, 1904.

A. B. INGALLS,
Secretary Local Board of Civil Service Examiners.

President May Come.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: According to members of the Filipino Commission, now being entertained in Washington, President Roosevelt is contemplating a trip to the Philippine Islands. The Filipinos say they learned this from the President when they were his guests at the White House luncheon on Friday. They assert he told them he expected to visit the islands, but did not indicate whether he intended to go. The Filipinos, however, got the impression that the time is not a great while off, and many of them believe he intended to go to Manila with Secretary of War Taft next summer. Some others are of the opinion that he may wait until his term as President expires, whether that be next March or in 1905.

Since their visit to the White House the Filipinos have given much time to discussion of what the President said, and all of them appear delighted over the prospect of having him with them in the archipelago.

IRON WORKS TO BUILD BIG MILL

Honolulu Iron Works have been contracted to build a large mill for the Hawaiian Sugar Company at Makala.

G. A. DAVIS REINSTATED

Writ of Error in Kauai Taxes Shortage Matter.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

An order was made orally by Chief Justice Frear, at yesterday morning's session of the Supreme Court, granting the latest petition of George A. Davis for readmission to the practice of law in the Territorial courts.

Having been called to the bar, Mr. Davis was informed that the commutation of his absolute disbarment making it end with the beginning of the coming October term was decided on after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, including his unseemly and inappropriate conduct before that court at various times. In his statement made to support his subsequent petition for immediate reinstatement, he had mentioned his financial distress and the court having considered that plea now remitted further punishment. The court trusted that its future relations with Mr. Davis would not be marked by the unpleasantness that had at times characterized them in the past.

Mr. Davis, responding to the words that restored his means of livelihood, said he felt grateful to the court. He would endeavor to maintain the respect of the court and do his part in upholding its dignity. At the same time he trusted he would be accorded equal privileges with other members of the bar, so that he might come before the court without fear and trembling.

HUMPHREYS AND THOMPSON.

A. S. Humphreys, who was disbarred, and F. E. Thompson, suspended for one year, in the same decision that disbarred Davis last August, had an interview with Chief Justice Frear at noon yesterday. In the presence of Justices Hartwell and Hatch, late in the day, the Chief Justice stated that no announcement could yet be made regarding Messrs. Humphreys and Thompson.

THE KAUI WRIGHT.

Walter A. Wright vs. J. K. Farley, writ of error, was argued and submitted before the Supreme Court. Smith & Lewis appeared for plaintiff in error and M. F. Prosser for defendant in error. Farley, as tax assessor for Kauai, prosecuted Wright on his bond as deputy assessor to recover the amount of an alleged shortage. Wright had recourse to a writ of error to bring the case up for review.

It was not known yesterday what matters would be heard at today's session of the appellate court.

Genevieve Dowsett's libel for damages against Wilder's Steamship Company, on account of the loss of a trunk with valuable contents, was still on before Federal Judge Dole yesterday.

Wm. G. Irwin, who returned in the Ventura with Mrs. Irwin and daughter, looks more robust than he has appeared for years. He attributes the rise in the sugar market to the increased consumption of sugar throughout Europe, which has been decidedly marked since the abolition of bounties. Shortages of European and Cuban cane further affect the situation.

For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blisters, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.



Miss Dorothy Maher, of Pittsburg, Kansas, sends her photograph and the following story of her cure: "I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was very irritating and made me feel very much distressed. I tried many blood purifiers, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it was a most famous blood purifier. I took 20, and after taking only two bottles began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood purifying remedy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations. Remember this: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the only one that will cure you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

CONSPIRACY CONVICTION

The Chinese Fund Brings More Ill Luck.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Jonah Kumalea, a Representative for the Fourth district, and Enoch Johnson, attorney-at-law, were found guilty of conspiracy by the jury before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon at 3:09 o'clock, after a deliberation of about twenty-five minutes. Defendants were indicted for conspiring to defraud the Territory of \$312.50 under the head of expenses of the House special committee on the Chinese fund.

The jury consisted of David Halemanu, Wm. F. Erving, F. L. Dorich, E. R. Bath, William Dunbar, L. C. Ables, R. W. Davis, Thomas Andrews, Charles P. Osborne, Henry P. Roth, J. W. L. McGuire and Frank E. Nichols. In the jury room Mr. Ables was elected foreman.

Mr. Ashford made a clever address to the jury for the defense, laying great stress on the authority claimed for Kumalea, as chairman of committee, to appoint its clerk and choose its legal adviser, Johnson having been paid for services in both those capacities. When he followed the practice of abusing the attorney for the other side, which he did by sarcastic references to the fishery decision at Washington, it is doubtful if he made any impression upon the practical men of business who formed a large majority of the jury.

Attorney General Andrews made a very able presentation of the case for the Territory, although at the disadvantage of having to break off in the middle for the noon recess. Still his concluding remarks were if anything more closely reasoned and direct to the points at issue than his beginning. The claim of Kumalea's authority in incurring expenses at pleasure was in part answered by quoting Representative Kumalea, in his place in the Legislature, as saying: "Let Mr. Chillingworth read the report, as he has done all the work," referring to the report of the Chinese fund committee.

After the verdict had been returned, Mr. Ashford noted exceptions on the ground that it was contrary to the law and the evidence and to the weight of evidence, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

Mr. Andrews inquired as to when sentence would be pronounced.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. Ashford stated that he wished time to prepare a motion in arrest of judgment.

It was agreed that sentence be continued until 9 a. m. Friday, when the motion in arrest of judgment would also be in order.

In the meantime Judge De Bolt, while thanking all of the regular jurors and taxmen for their faithful services, announced that so far as the jury was concerned the criminal business of the term was ended with the case just tried.

LAND OFFICE CASES.

Yesterday morning, Attorney General Andrews, in obedience to the court's order, presented bills of particulars of the five indictments against Edward S. Boyd and the three indictments against Stephen Mahaulu. These documents give the items of Land office receipts which the defendants are charged with appropriating to their own use, amounting in Boyd's case to \$10,327.49, and in Mahaulu's to \$3645. Considered in minor details the particulars are as follows:

BOYD'S INDICTMENTS.

1.—November 14, 1903, \$606.39, paid by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., by H. Schultze, treasurer, by check on the banking house of Bishop & Co., endorsed by Boyd as "paid." For royalty on 1213 990-2240 tons guano from Laysan Island.

2.—August 21, 1902, \$720, theretofore deposited with E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands by T. L. Hollaway, as purchase price in full of lot 3, purchase lease, map 25, Wahiawa.

3.—December 23, 1901, \$3000, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by the Waianae Sugar Co., on account of four months' rent, portion of abupua Lualualei.

4.—First count, May 8, 1903, \$75, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by Ookala Sugar Co., in payment of six months' rent in advance, lots A and B, Wahiawa.

5.—Second count, July 2, 1903, \$347.50, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by O. F. Lanning to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, for the use of the band can.

6.—Third count, July 2, 1903, \$347.50, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by O. F. Lanning to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, for the use of the band can.

7.—Fourth count, July 2, 1903, \$347.50, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by O. F. Lanning to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, for the use of the band can.

8.—Fifth count, July 2, 1903, \$347.50, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by O. F. Lanning to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, for the use of the band can.

9.—Sixth count, July 2, 1903, \$347.50, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by O. F. Lanning to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, for the use of the band can.

10.—Seventh count, July 2, 1903, \$347.50, paid E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, by O. F. Lanning to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, for the use of the band can.

district, by Kaneohe Ranch Co., rent on lease Kahuapuhi and Halekou. Third count, March 4, 1901, \$162.50, paid E. S. Boyd, sub-agent 5th land district, by Hamakua Mill Co., rent on lease between Ophihala and Easaulo.

MAHAULU'S INDICTMENTS.

1.—First count, August 22, 1902, \$1000, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, 5th land district, by estate of J. I. Dowsett, rent as tenant at will on lands at Luualualei, Waianae.

Second count, Sept. 2, 1902, \$240, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, etc., by Edgar Wood, purchase price in full lot No. 9, map 25, Wahiawa.

Third count, Sept. 2, 1902, \$500, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, etc., by Addie O. Clark, in payment of purchase price in full lot 4, map 25, Wahiawa.

4.—First count, Sept. 2, 1902, \$925, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, etc., by Mrs. Mary E. Clark, purchase price lots A and B, Wahiawa.

Second count, Jan. 23, 1903, \$4500, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, etc., by Waianae Company, six months' rent in advance, lease Lualualei.

3.—First count, August 26, 1901, \$500, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, etc., by Theodore F. Lanning, rent under lease \$300 and rent under tenancy at will, Waihole, \$200.

Second count, August 26, 1901, \$430, paid Stephen Mahaulu, sub-agent, etc., by Mau Sing Wal, rent under two leases named \$230 and \$200 respectively.

COURT NOTES.

The Hilo waterfront land case, C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels et al. is still on before Judge Gear, with evidence being given for defendants. It is said there are 12 or 14 witnesses yet to be called, and if the trial is to be concluded this term night sessions may be necessary.

Under a stipulation between the parties, Judge Gear signed an order discharging the equity suit of the German Savings and Loan Society vs. Charles S. Deaky, trustee, and Annie S. Deaky and S. M. Damon, S. E. Damon and H. E. Walby, copartners in Bishop & Co.

Suye Kawasaki was granted a divorce from Yukitoku Kawasaki by Judge De Bolt, the ground being non-support. W. T. Rawlins appeared for the libellant, while the libellee was absent and unrepresented by counsel.

HOW THE SLOCUM'S PASSENGERS DIED

NEW YORK, June 15.—More than 700 lives were lost when the steamer General Slocum, loaded with an excursion party of about 1500 persons from the St. Mark's Lutheran church, took fire in Hell Gate this morning and was sunk near North Brother Island. Most of the victims were women and children. Captain Van Schaick of the General Slocum and five of the crew have been arrested.

It was a spectacle of horror beyond words to express, the great vessel sweeping forward in the sunlight in flames, within sight of the crowded city, while helpless screaming hundreds were roasting alive or swallowed up in the waves, crazed mothers casting babies overboard. Many of the survivors are practically insane.

In a compartment in the hold of the Slocum, forward and just aft of the foremast, was a room where lamps and oil for them were kept. From that cabin the fire swept back through the boat with a fierceness that no fire-fighting apparatus could check. In the fifteen minutes that elapsed from the discovery of the fire until the Gen. Slocum was burned to the water's edge, there was a holocaust of the helpless. The Slocum had been chartered to take the excursionists to Locust Grove on Long Island Sound. There were between 1500 and 2000 persons aboard. At the extreme eastern end of Randall's Island the Slocum took fire, and the woodwork being seasoned she was soon a mass of flames. The life-preservers were too securely fastened to be available and stories are told of frantic efforts by strong men to cut them loose, but even if they could have been torn down, they were too high for the children to reach.

The race to North Brother Island was horribly dramatic. It was made while the flames, fanned into fury by a strong head wind, were consuming hundreds of persons. The after rail gave way and the passengers were pushed into the river. Little children holding each other jumped in and were so found in the cold clasp of death. The vessel became choked with consuming victims and hundreds fell into the furnace-like hold when the hurricane deck caved in.

The struggle on the decks was awful. Through all the wild panic, during all that inferno, with fire and smoke surrounding them, the officers and men of the doomed vessel, remained at their posts, but they were powerless to avert the catastrophe. For hours the bodies of the burned and drowned drifted ashore. The stories of survivors are frightful.

BAND ON MAUI FOR THE FOURTH

Consent to the plans made by Maui for a big celebration of the Fourth of July, including a race meet, was given yesterday by Governor Atkinson. He has given the Hawaiian Government the use of the band can.

The band can is a small boat, which can be used for many purposes.

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OLD DEBT INTEREST HAS ALL BEEN PAID

Eleven Thousand Dollars Just Received From Washington Obviates Further Borrowing To Pay Fire Claims.

Uncle Sam has now paid his last annuities to Hawaii excepting to be good to her forever. The Treasury of the Territory has just received from the Treasury of the United States eleven thousand and odd dollars, being the balance of interest on the Hawaiian debt paid by Hawaii since annexation and before the United States actually took over the four million dollars of indebtedness named in the bond.

By an Act of the Legislature this interest money was dedicated to the payment of awards by the Fire Claims Commission. There is about \$13,000 still due on fire claims, after the disbursement of the \$1,000,000 granted by Congress and the issuance of \$315,000 of the four per cent. bonds authorized by Congress for that purpose. The total authorization of these bonds was \$224,000. With a small balance in the fund and the last instalment of Federal interest money paid as stated, Treasurer Campbell has in hand something more than \$14,000 to pay fire claims. This, from the statement of these obligations already made, is in excess of the amount required.

Accordingly there is no necessity to issue any more of the four per cent. fire claim bonds. In other words the Territory is enabled to avoid borrowing any more under that special loan, which has been placed at a disadvantage in the money market from Governor (then Secretary) Carter's successful floating of the Territorial million dollar five per cent. loan for public improvements at a shade above par.

"GOVERNOR KATE" KELLEY HAS RESIGNED HER OFFICE

Chief Clerk in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory Has Rounded Out Ten Years of Faithful Service.

Miss Kate Kelley, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, has resigned her position, and will leave in a few weeks for the coast. No one has yet been selected to fill the vacancy, but it is probable that C. R. Buckland, at present the statistician in the Secretary's office, will be advanced to the position.

The retiring chief clerk has occupied the office for the past ten years, first under the Provisional Government and then under the Republic of Hawaii, under the various Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and lastly under the Secretaryships of Henry E. Cooper, George R. Carter and A. L. C. Atkinson of the Territory.

Acting Governor Atkinson regrets the loss of Miss Kelley, stating that she has been one of the most conscientious and careful workers in the Capitol. Miss Kelley has enjoyed some little fame in the pursuance of her duties owing to humorous references made to her as "Governor Kate" when she signed Governor Dole's name to official documents during his absence.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS BEFORE THE CONVENTION

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Within a few days there will be a large exodus from Washington for the Chicago convention, where Mr. Roosevelt will be formally put in nomination for the Presidency. Stirring events there are not anticipated, but none the less there will be a large attendance of officials and on-lookers from Washington. The corps of newspaper correspondents, nearly all of whom are trained men in national politics, will leave Thursday and Friday, but a few go on earlier than that to attend the hearings of contests before the National committee. In this journalistic contingent will be one or more representatives of every large newspaper in the country. At the convention they will be joined in many cases by other men from the home offices, who will look after the doings of the local delegations and like matters of news of a local character.

There likewise goes out from Washington early in the week a corps of expert telegraphers, many of whom are specially skilled in handling political matter and all of whom are swift in sending dispatches. These telegraphers, who have had long service at the Capitol in sending political messages, know the newspaper correspondents and in more ways than one are better able to handle the newspaper messages. If it is a matter of interpreting a bad handwriting—for not all of the correspondents are able to use typewriters or to dictate to typewriters during a convention—those operators are the best in the business. Then they have nearly all had experience in facilitating messages during the confusion of a convention and in utilizing the wires to the utmost.

From the Washington standpoint the Chicago convention promises to be less interesting even than the Philadelphia convention. Four years ago there was a struggle to force a convention on the New York State, and the result was a convention in New York City, which was a failure.

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him for four years more in the White House by an election in his own right. There is bound to be less zest in the selection of a vice president at Chicago. It looks as though Senator Fairbanks would be the man, but no one can say there will not be something of a tussle of popular interest before the thing is settled.

It is almost safe to say that the convention will not pass off without some excitement. When 1,000 delegates get together in National convention, there is no telling what some delegate or set of delegates may attempt that will prove a diversion. The program cannot be absolutely all arranged in advance and it is the unexpected that makes the outlook interesting. President Roosevelt will remain in the city, while the convention is in session. All the important details of the proceedings will be communicated to him immediately. When the committee of the convention comes here to notify him of his nomination, he will be ready with a ringing speech on political questions, which will command the attention of the country.

THE DEMOCRATS.

Every Democrat in and around Washington of any prominence is trying to get the time and to scrape together the money for a trip to St. Louis convention week. They are anticipating a lively old time, because so little of that convention's program is settled and because there is so much promise of a spirited tussle between the factions. The Democratic leaders say that it is their purpose to have just as orderly a convention as the Republicans will have at Chicago. They want to make an impression upon the country by their orderly transaction of important party business even under adverse circumstances. Senator Bailey, of Texas, who will be one of the presiding officers of the St. Louis convention, is very much bent upon its being an orderly affair. He wants nobody kicked out of the hall and no scenes which could lead to unfavorable comment or to bitter feelings among Democrats. Mr. Bailey has been in Washington for several days and has expressed his views on that subject to more than one of his callers. But it remains to be seen whether the Democratic leaders will be able to have their way in that particular.

If Judge Matthews has to pick up the tangled threads of the Kona Sugar Co. and the Parker Ranch matters as left by Judge Edging, Cathcart & Millerton, attorneys for C. J. Hutchins, trustee of Kona Sugar Co., have filed a motion in the Supreme Court for a return of the records, sent up under a writ of error, to the Third Circuit Court. There are needed there in connection with a pending motion for a return of the records.

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chant of Chicago. Judge Parker's friends have recently made a second proposal to him which Mr. Field has looked upon with more favor. But Mr. John R. McLean of this city and of Ohio, is moving for the nomination and party's during the past week have been somewhat in his favor. It is even said that the New York delegation may be for him. Mr. McLean was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio a few years ago and was proposed for candidate for the vice presidency with Bryan in 1900 but Mr. Bryan did not want him, because of his conservative tendencies. Afterwards Mr. Bryan asked McLean, who is a very wealthy man, to contribute to the campaign of 1900 and Mr. McLean gave him a merry ha ha.

It is claimed that Mr. McLean's nomination would help towards carrying Indiana. He could be counted on for a large contribution and then his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, circulates extensively through Indiana and is the most widely read in the state of any Democratic paper. All the large and influential journals in Indiana are either Republican or independent with Republican leanings, which puts the Democrats somewhat at a disadvantage in a campaign.

The best judges of the situation here think that the nomination rests largely between Mr. Field and Mr. McLean. Several weeks ago Mr. McLean surprised many of his friends by printing in his paper an article commending the Hearst boom. It is now thought that that article was for a purpose and that the Hearst delegates will take the McLean boom kindly.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is supposed to be writing the Democratic platform, although whether he has a definite understanding with the Parker people on the subject is not known. It is regarded as a certainty that he will be chairman of the committee on resolutions at St. Louis, for he will be a delegate at large from Maryland. Ex-Attorney General Poe, of Maryland, who is an expert in the phrasing of platforms, may be clothing Mr. Gorman's ideas about what the platform should be with appropriate words and phrases. If this has been done it does not follow that the platform will exactly follow any draft Mr. Gorman may take to St. Louis. The committee on resolutions will likely have ideas to put into the resolution, but the expectation here is that it will be a conservative platform. The fight over the platform may be the most spirited in the convention, for it will be adopted before the nomination of candidates and Mr. Bryan is expected to make a stand in behalf of the two platforms on which he has been a nominee for the presidency.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CRAW'S FRIENDS WANT TO KEEP HIM

Alexander Craw is sought by the Hawaiian Government and the Hawaiian sugar planters. They want his services badly enough to offer him \$5000 per annum and to guarantee him that rate of income for five years.

Mr. Craw receives from the State only \$200 per month as quarantine officer to prevent the introduction of pests injurious to vegetation and also to make cultures and importations of beneficial parasites that prey upon scales of many varieties. He has occupied this position many years and his labors have saved millions of dollars to the fruit growers by preventing the extermination of trees and the ruin of growing crops. The loss to the sugar planters in the Hawaiian Islands last year by the leaf hopper, that destroys the sugar cane, is estimated at millions of dollars. There are in the Territory of Hawaii seven entomologists of ability, but not one of them has wide experience as a quarantine officer to keep pests out of the country. Good work has been done in Hawaii in extirpating pests that have been found to be ravaging the growing cane, but new pests have been brought in and the planters have determined that something radical must be done.

Mr. Thurston of Honolulu is in the city and he has urged upon Mr. Craw the desirability of the position that is offered him. The Government is to pay a part of the salary of \$5000 per annum and the planters the remainder. The Government guarantees the payment of the entire sum. Craw is offered the place of chief entomologist, or head of the entomological service. Within the last two days the cable between Honolulu and this city has been used to persuade Mr. Craw. What his decision will be is not determined.

Knowledge of the efforts to get Mr. Craw's services in Hawaii has reached the fruit men of California. Mr. Stabler of Yuba City first learned of it, and he has been trying hard to persuade Mr. Craw to remain in California. Mr. Stabler says that the canners of this State are all anxious that Mr. Craw shall remain at his present post. Governor Pardee has been informed of the move in Hawaii.—Call.

Entomologist Craw of California, who has been requested to come to Honolulu to take charge of the entomological work for the Territory, may accept the liberal terms offered by L. A. Thurston. His favorable answer is early expected by the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. He may have to make arrangements for the taking over of his office in California before being able to come. The proposition is not for him to merely take charge of the leaf-hopper fight, but to take the entomological bureau which has formerly been carried on by R. C. Perkins. Prof. Craw is one of the leading entomologists of the United States and has had a great deal to do with the breeding of parasites which have been used in California.

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THE FOURTH TO BE KEPT

Body of Workers Is Speedily Found.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Scarcely a half dozen citizens were in the Representatives hall of the Capitol at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in response to the call of Acting Governor A. L. C. Atkinson, at the instance of the Sons of the American Revolution, to consider ways and means for the celebration of the Fourth of July. As the meeting progressed in business, the following were to be counted present: Mr. Atkinson, Sam. Parker, W. W. Hall, J. M. Oat, G. W. R. King, John Kidwell, Geo. A. Davis, G. B. McClellan, J. W. Jones, Frank S. Dodge, W. C. Parke, A. P. Taylor, P. C. Jones, Jas. H. Boyd, Frank Godfrey and representatives of the Bulletin, Star and Advertiser.

The Acting Governor made a few remarks about the patriotic duty, as well as the ability even at short notice, of the citizens of Honolulu fittingly to celebrate Independence Day. He then called upon the meeting to organize itself, he firmly declining to accept the presidency. His request was speedily complied with in the unanimous election, one by one, of these officers:

Col. J. W. Jones, chairman; A. P. Taylor, secretary; W. W. Hall, treasurer.

Col. Jones stated that the question of funds was the first consideration. It was at once voted that Mr. Hall have power to enlist assistants for obtaining contributions. The treasurer was also referred to his predecessor of last year, C. M. Cooke, as to any balance that might be in hand.

Mr. King stated that the Government would have no funds for "state entertainments" after June 30. The chairman suggested that they might obtain \$1000 from that appropriation for preliminary expenses, such as hire of hall, decorations, etc.

Acting Governor Atkinson disposed of the fund hope with a reluctant head-shake. Mr. Davis proposed a reception by the Governor in the morning, with addresses under the Capitol park trees before the day waxed hot; sports in the afternoon, and a grand ball at night.

Mr. Atkinson wanted first of all a working committee and favored a small one as more effective than a large one. He said there would be boat races in the morning. A committee of nine including the officers was suggested, but changed on discussion to number twenty-one. The chairman said he would announce the committee in the afternoon paper, but desired the meeting to nominate a surplus of names from which to choose the workers.

Mr. McClellan would like a change from the usual in the matter of oratory, by having some practical subject of timely interest discussed by different speakers. For instance they might consider the "Civil Condition of Honolulu" or "Means of Betterment of Our Citizenship."

Mr. Davis cried out upon didactic oratory. "I don't want any county government talk," the attorney declared.

P. C. Jones favored the idea of having the literary exercises held under the trees at an early hour. The Acting Governor, at mention of having the band, stated that he was going to send the band to Maui. Mr. Jones said the Portuguese band might be had, and someone else suggested a quintette club, for the exercises.

Mr. Godfrey, to bring conversation on the constituents of a program to a head, moved that there be salutes, literary exercises, sports, and fireworks.

P. C. Jones said it was too soon to lay out the events, as much depended upon the amount of money that might be raised.

In discussing a ball, Mr. Atkinson said this feature had been very expensive in past years. Large dancing parties had recently been arranged at the Alexander Young hotel for as low as \$100, about the only charge being for punch.

Nominations for the general committee were rapidly made when started, and in the afternoon Col. Jones announced the following names, divided into sub-committees, to act with the officers previously elected:

Finance Committee—C. M. Cooke, chairman; J. A. Gilman, S. E. Damon, L. E. Pinkham.

Literary, Musical and Printing Committee—W. R. Farrington, chairman; C. M. White, E. Faxon Bishop, E. M. Boyd, Ed. Towse, J. H. Howland.

Sports Committee—D. P. R. Ien-berg, chairman; A. A. Wilder, H. B. Murray, W. W. Harris, T. W. Hobson, C. F. Chillingworth.

Ball and Decorations Committee—Major Geo. C. Potter, chairman; Col. Samuel Parker, F. C. Smith, G. W. R. King, W. F. Dillingham, Dr. F. C. Hobbs.

Parade, Salutes and Fireworks Committee—C. L. Crabbe, chairman; Capt. J. C. Nichols, A. C. U. S. A.; Capt. Lin. U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Col. Zeigler, N. O. H.; E. W. Quinn.

Secretary Taylor sent typewritten notifications to every sub-committee before evening and but one change was made necessary by the designation of a chairman to none.

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FORESTS OF TERRITORY

Ant May Be Sent Here To Kill Boll Weevil.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon was devoted largely to a discussion of the report of Forester Hosmer on the proposed reservation of North Kona lands on the slopes of Mt. Hualalai for forest purposes, and the recommendation was finally made to Governor Carter that the forester's recommendation, that portions be reserved for this purpose and portions opened to homesteading, be adopted.

Another development of the meeting, which was attended by Messrs. Giffard, Holloway and Brown, was the proposed introduction here of an ant native to Guatemala which is said to prey upon the cotton boll weevil. Mr. Giffard advanced the suggestion that it might be found to be an enemy to the leaf hopper, and in that case would prove invaluable to the agricultural interests of the islands. It is known scientifically as the Granis. Large tracts of Guatemala cotton lands where the ant has been found have been observed to be free from denudation by the weevil. Its introduction from Guatemala into Texas is being watched with interest. Mr. Kirkaldy of the Bureau of Agriculture has written to Washington asking that specimens be sent here that he may experiment with them in the insectary.

Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer's report on the proposed forest reserve tracts in North Kona was read as follows:

I submit herewith my report and recommendations in the matter of the land of Honouliuli, North Kona, Hawaii, referred to me by your committee, on March 2nd.

The present lease of this land, which expires on July 10th next, is held by Mr. J. A. Maguire, as grazing land. On July 29th, 1903, the land was, at Mr. Maguire's request, put up at auction to be re-leased, and was knocked down to Messrs. J. G. Henriques and Frank Gomes, residents of Kona. Mr. Gomes runs the livery stable at Kailua. Mr. Henriques is also in the livery business.

Although the lease was auctioned off to them, final execution of the papers was delayed because the wording of the lease, together with the idea that the land should be held as a forest reserve, caused the Commissioner of Public Lands to desire to refer the matter to this Board. No money was paid down, as it was not the custom at that time to require a deposit.

On June 13th, in company with Mr. J. A. Maguire, who is the local consulting forester; Mr. Gomes and Mr. Henriques I visited the land at Honouliuli and made a careful examination of it. The tract lies on the southwest slope of Hualalai. Its lower portion was laid out in 1899 as a homestead tract. Between this and the lot under consideration is a strip of open forest somewhat over half a mile in width. The portion leased lies as a belt of irregular shape along the mountain, averaging about one mile in width, but at its eastern end running up in a point to the west peak of Mt. Hualalai. The lower boundary is approximately 4,000 feet in elevation. The upper line varying between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, except where the land runs up to the west peak which is over 8,000 feet. The area is 3044 acres.

The upper portion of this block, above an elevation of about 6,000 feet, is open grazing land, save for the scattering trees of mamani, a species not injuriously affected by grazing. The lower side of the grazing land is bordered by an open forest of small koa, in mixture with ohia lehua, ali, nalo and other scattering trees. The cattle are working in this forest and gradually killing off the undergrowth. Below this is a belt of large koa trees, making a nearly pure stand. This belt extends all along the slope of Mt. Hualalai, varying in width from about one-half mile to one mile or more, and covering the slope between approximately the contour lines of 4,500 and 5,300 feet. The trees are of large size and for the most part in healthy condition. In certain places there are young trees, but the majority are mature, and did a market exist might well be cut and utilized.

Below the belt of large koa is an open forest of ohia, opiko, kanawao and some others, which with a dense fern growth covers the remainder of the lot under question.

A similar forest covers the homestead tract, except that on the lower tier of lots, the fern makes a dense tangle. Since the homestead tract was surveyed cattle have worked their way in through the transit line and are doing considerable damage to the forest undergrowth. The lower line of the homestead tract is at an elevation of between 2200 and 2500 feet.

It will thus be seen that a good share of the land covered by the lease and by the homestead tract is in forest. In my judgment the upper portion of the land suitable for grazing might be used for that purpose, and were it found advisable to build a road and open the lower portion of the homestead tract to settlers, that part of the land might be used successfully for that purpose. The remainder of the land of Honouliuli is, in my judgment, properly forest

land and being more valuable for that purpose than for other uses, should be set aside as a forest reserve.

As there is no water on the grazing land, it is necessary that the cattle have somewhat more shade than is afforded by the scattering mamani trees. The line of the grazing land should therefore be made to include a strip of the upper open koa forest, where the trees are of small size, and where the cattle are at present working. This lower boundary of the grazing land should be at about the elevation of Mr. Maguire's dairy, which is about 5,000 feet in altitude. Such a strip includes perhaps one-fourth of the land put up to be leased.

While it is possible that the lower tier of homestead lots could be opened to settlers by the building of a road, so that the venture would be a financially successful one, it is exceedingly questionable whether the opening of the upper lots could be made a success.

If the grazing land portion and the lower tier of homesteads be not used for these purposes the land should, in my judgment, be included in the forest reserve. This reserve should be made for the following reasons:

For the purpose of safeguarding the desirable climatic conditions in North Kona, for improving the same through increased precipitation, and for regulating the run off, it is highly desirable, if not absolutely essential, that a belt of forest be maintained on the mountain slopes above the settlements. This forest belt should cover the slope between approximately the 5,000 and 5,500 foot contour line; local modifications being made dependent on local conditions.

To insure the carrying out of the plan to the best advantage, the Government should set aside, as a forest reserve, the land belonging to it lying within this belt, and by example and otherwise should induce private owners to co-operate in making the reserve. Several large areas controlled by the Bishop Estate are already set apart as private reserves.

One of the most valuable portions in the proposed reserve is the strip of large size koa above described. With the increasing possibility of putting this valuable wood on the market, and thereby adding materially to the sources of the Territory's revenue, it is distinctly inadvisable to let the direct control of the land on which the koa stands pass out of the hands of the Government for a long term of years. Notwithstanding the provisions in the lease safeguarding the forest, the grazing of this tract could hardly help being injurious to the best condition of the forest, and consequently the deteriorating of the merchantable value of the forest.

I therefore recommend that the land of Honouliuli between approximately the contour line of 5,000 and 5,500 feet—the exact lines to be laid out later by a surveyor, working in conjunction with the Superintendent of Forestry, be withdrawn from lease, and set apart as the first portion of the North Kona forest reserve; that if it be found inadvisable to utilize the upper portion of the land for grazing, and the lower portion for homestead, that these also be included in the reserve.

I further suggest that if this report be approved and acted on favorably by the Board, that the Commissioner of Public Lands be informed that he may notify Messrs. Gomes and Henriques of the action taken and come to some arrangement in regard to the cancellation of the lease.

Concerning the question of roads in the proposed homestead district, the sum of \$15,000 was mentioned in discussion. Mr. Giffard thought for bona fide homesteaders there should be an income derived by the government commensurate to the cost of laying out the roads. Mr. Holloway was of the opinion that the best way to obtain bona fide homesteaders would first be to lay out the roads to the tracts.

Mr. Giffard was of the opinion that many of the homesteaders in tracts opened up formerly did not do much in the way of improvement and said that many "residences" were merely tin-can houses, and great inroads had been made into tree sections for the building of fences. The report was finally adopted to be sent to the Governor with the following amendment by the Board:

"As to this land laid out for homesteads, the Board is of the opinion and would suggest that as this is principally a whole forest tract, the same should only be opened for settlement when the conditions, including a suitable road and through the tract, promise bona fide settlement and development."

Prof. Hosmer asked permission to visit Hilo in July in order to investigate the forestation of Hilo district, and to hold meetings with citizens concerning the matter. The permission was granted.

In a weekly report Prof. Hosmer announced that Miss Claire Kelley had retired from the service of the Board and Prof. Haugs was now in attendance on the plant nursery. This change was necessitated by the general retrenchment policy of the government.

H. P. Hughes of Honolulu comes in for his weight in silver as second prize in the San Francisco Weekly Examiner subscribers' list. The lucky man is an electrical machinist. He will have to be watched by the Republicans at the coming election, for the temptation of 18 to 1 must be strong in his case.

EXHAUSTIVE WORK OF SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Territorial Surveyor Wall Gives Valuable Data For the Use of the Governor While In the East.

Territorial Surveyor Walter E. Wall presides over a bureau of the government of which little is heard or mentioned, but it is one which has important matters to adjust. Recent reports of the Surveyor to the Governor which were taken by him on his latest trip to Washington, give in detail the large amount of work carried on in this department.

The Hawaiian territory survey, was primarily and is still mainly a cadastral survey. Under the direction of Prof. Alexander, who was surveyor-general from 1871 to January 31, 1902, the department has accomplished much of the main object for which it was organized, the locating on general maps the original titles issued by the government.

The history of land transactions is given in the report which, in part, is as follows:

Owing to the complicated system of land division in the different islands of Hawaii and the irregular formation or nature of the country, it requires more than mere knowledge of engineering principles to make a survey that will establish accurately the boundaries of the Government and private lands. Complications often arise that make surveys slow and costly, and it often requires patience and painstaking efforts on the part of the surveyor in running out or re-establishing the boundaries of the old surveys. The data furnished for the purpose of determining the magnetic declination, and the rate of change from year to year to assist in making these surveys, has been of much value.

This will be better understood from the following mention of the original claims and divisions of the lands: The land was originally held by the Hawaiians in such manner as the chiefs or kings permitted, and the ownership was continued by them when the Government issued titles.

The primary division of the land was the "ahupua'a." This as a general rule took the form of a long strip running from the sea shore to the mountains, the object being to give the chief who held it with the approval of the reigning sovereign, the various products of the sea and the soil. The tenants under the chiefs occupied small lots with more or less permanency by rendering military and agricultural service as circumstances required.

It is therefore seen that the lands were originally held under a regular system.

The great land division took place during the reign of Kamehameha III in 1849-1849, the records of which briefly stated, show the following:

1. Certain lands which were owned or reserved by the king, were for a time treated as private property. An act of the Legislature of 1864, made these inalienable public lands known as "Crown Lands," the revenue of which was to go to the reigning sovereign.

2. The chiefs retained ownership to the better part of the ahupua'a which had been held by them in fee.

3. The common people were given fee simple title to such small lots within the ahupua'a as they had occupied and improved. The number of these titles was over 11,000 and many of them covered several separate lots. These lots are commonly referred to as kuleanas, though they are recorded as "Land Commission Awards."

4. The remaining lands, most of which were given up by the chiefs in commutation for the acquisition of title to the lands retained, constitute the Government lands.

5. Portions of the Government lands (No. 4), sold since the above division, are known as "Royal Patents" and "Grants."

The Government grants issued prior to the beginning of the Survey Department, numbered about 3000. Perhaps a fair estimate of the number of ahupua'a would be about 2000. These have subdivisions called "titi" which are not always held by the owner of the ahupua'a.

The above gives the main features of the land system, though many details are necessarily omitted here for lack of space.

Considering the fact that such descriptions as were incorporated in the above titles were magnetic spot surveys, each quite independent of the other, and this, too, with the local attraction prevalent everywhere, one cannot help but realize what an arduous work it has been to bring the mapping of these lands up to the present condition.

There were no general surveys although the kuleanas of a few sections were platted together. Fortunately, the names of the abutting land or owner are generally given. Most of the larger lands or ahupua'a were awarded by name only, with the understanding that the ancient boundary should be preserved.

Owing to the many natural divisions or sections established through the formation of the islands, a great many maps have been made considering the size of the country. The maps registered in the office number 2500. Constant use is made of the records of the office by the courts and the legal fraternity. Private owners are daily consulting the maps for information on the status of their lands. This is a great relief to boundary disputes arising from the

lack of boundary fences. Comparatively little fencing has been done, and many ancient boundaries are lost which require expert surveyors to re-establish.

There is much important work ahead for the Department in running boundaries of Government tracts, locating the kuleanas or small private lots, which are almost invariably to be found in the most desirable or fertile part of the land, preparatory to laying out such lands into homesteads as they become available. Some idea of the condition and value of the records of this office may be taken from the fact that it took but a few months to furnish the tax assessor with detail maps showing practically all of the original titles on the island of Oahu. The block plans of the city of Honolulu showed frontages, areas and sufficient data to very materially assist the assessor in his work of appraising values. The various public improvements, such as street widening, extensions, grading, harbor developments, etc., require many surveys and descriptions to be made.

Surveys, descriptions and plans are made also for every sale or lease of Government land.

A great amount of information is furnished to private parties, as well as the various departments of the Government, on a variety of matters pertaining to lands. This seems to be steadily increasing.

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FISHERIES DECISION

Following is the full text of the Fisheries Decision in the Damon case:

Samuel M. Damon, plaintiff in error, vs. Territory of Hawaii. Grants-conveyance of fishing right—effect of habendum clause referring only to land.

A definite "fishing right" in the adjoining sea, described in the granting clause of a royal patent as "attached to this land," and which right is of a sort long recognized by the Hawaiian laws as private property, is included in the grant, although the habendum is to have and to hold "the above granted land," which, standing alone, might not include a fishing right.

No. 207. Argued April 12, 1904. Decided April 25, 1904.

In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii to review a judgment which affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for the First Circuit of that Territory, entered on a directed verdict in favor of defendant in an action at law to establish a fishing right. Reversed.

See same case below, 14 Hawaiian Rep. 465.

The facts are stated in the opinion. Messrs. Francis M. Hatch, Reuben D. Stillman, and J. J. Darlington for plaintiff in error.

Mr. Lorin Andrews for defendant, in error.

Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the court:

This is an action at law, somewhat like a bill to quiet title, to establish the plaintiff's right to a several fishery of a peculiar sort, between the coral reef and the ahupua'a of Moanalua on the main land of the island of Oahu. The organic act of the Territory of Hawaii repealed all laws of the Republic of Hawaii which conferred exclusive fishing rights, subject, however, to vested rights, and it required actions to be started within two years by those who claimed such rights.

(1st Stat. at L. 141, § 64.)

The preceding judge (Judge

for the defendant

taken but no

certain metes and bounds to set apart one species of fish to the owner's sole use, or, alternatively, to put a taboo on all fishing within the limits for certain months as to preserve from a debetment one of the fish taken upon the fishing grounds. A right of that sort is somewhat different from those familiar to the common law but it seems to be well known to Hawaii and, if it is established, there is no more theoretical difficulty in regarding it as property and a vested right than there is regarding any ordinary easement or profit a prendre as such. The plaintiff's claim is not to be approached as if it were something anomalous or monstrous, difficult to conceive and more difficult to admit. Moreover, however anomalous it is, if it is sanctioned by legislation, if the statutes have erected it into a property right, property it will be, and there is nothing for the courts to do except to recognize it as a right. *Wedding vs. Meyer*, 192 U. S. 573, 583, ante, p. 322, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 322.

The property formerly belonged to Kamehameha IV, from whom it passed to his brother, Lot Kamehameha, and from him by mesne conveyances to the plaintiff. The title of the latter to the ahupua'a is not disputed. He claims the fishery also under a series of statutes and a royal grant. The history is as follows: In 1889 Kamehameha III took the fishing grounds from Hawaii to Kaula and redistributed them—those named without the coral reef, and the ocean beyond, to the people; those "from the coral reef to the seaboard" for the landlords and for the tenants of their several lands, but not for others. The landlord referred to seems to have been the konohiki, or overlord, of an ahupua'a, or large tract like that owned by the plaintiff. It is not necessary to speculate as to what the effect of this act of the king would have been standing alone, he then having absolute power. It had, at least, the effect of inaugurating a system, de facto. But in 1896 the monarchy then being constitutional, an act was passed, article 5 of which was entitled "Of the Public and Private Rights of Fishery." By the first section of this article it was provided again that the same fishing grounds outside the reef should be free to the people, etc., and then by the second it was enacted that the fishing grounds from the reefs to the beach, or where there are no reefs, for one mile seaward, "shall in law be considered the private property of the landlords whose lands, by ancient regulation, belong to the same; in the possession of which private fisheries the said landlords shall not be molested except" etc.

By sec. 3 "the landlords shall be considered in law to hold said private fisheries for the equal use of themselves and of the tenants on their respective lands; and the tenants shall be at liberty to use the fisheries of their landlords subject to the restrictions in this article imposed." Then follows a statement of the rights of the landlord as they have been summed up above, and a provision that the landlords shall not have power to lay any tax or to impose any restrictions upon their tenants regarding the private fisheries other than those prescribed.

The Civil Code of 1893, sec. 337 repeated the enactment of sec. 3, that the fishing grounds within the reef or one mile seaward "shall in law be considered the private property of the konohiki, etc., in nearly the same words, and other sections codified the regulations just mentioned. There was a later repetition in the Penal Laws of 1897, sec. 1452, etc., and this was in force when the organic act of Congress was passed, repealing, as we have said, the laws conferring exclusive fishing rights, but preserving vested rights.

The foregoing laws not only use the words "private property," but show that they mean what they say by the restrictions cutting down what otherwise would be the incidents of private property. There is no color for a suggestion that they created only a revocable license, and if they imported a grant or a confirmation of an existing title, of course the repeal of the laws would not repeal the grant. The argument against their effect was not that in this case the ahupua'a did not belong to the fishery, within the words "landlords whose lands," by ancient regulation, belong to the same" (the land seems formerly to have been incident to the fishery), but that citizens have no vested rights against the repeal of general laws. This is one of those general truths which become untrue by being inaccurately expressed. A general law may grant titles as well as a special law. It depends on the import and direction of the law. A strong example of the application of the rule intended by the argument is to be found in *Wisconsin & M. R. Co. vs. Powers*, 191 U. S. 879, ante, p. 107, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 107, where a railroad company was held to have no vested right to exemptions proclaimed in a general tax act. The statute was construed not to import an offer, covenant, or grant to railroads which might be built in reliance upon it. But if a general law does express such an offer, as it may, the grant is made. If the Hawaii statutes did not import a grant, it is hard to see their meaning.

However, in this case it is not necessary to invoke the statutes further than to show that by the law in force since 1846, at least, such rights as the plaintiff claims and which, as is shown by the evidence, he and his predecessors in title have been exercising for forty years, have been recognized as private property. Such is the view of the Hawaiian case, decided in 1855 and acquiesced in, we believe, ever since. *Hawaii vs. Montgomery*, 21 Hawaiian Rep. 100. In the present instance the plaintiff claims under a royal patent, which, as has been effectually established, is a true conveyance in fee simple.

This is a great relief to boundary disputes arising from the lack of boundary fences. Comparatively little fencing has been done, and many ancient boundaries are lost which require expert surveyors to re-establish.

There is much important work ahead for the Department in running boundaries of Government tracts, locating the kuleanas or small private lots, which are almost invariably to be found in the most desirable or fertile part of the land, preparatory to laying out such lands into homesteads as they become available.

Some idea of the condition and value of the records of this office may be taken from the fact that it took but a few months to furnish the tax assessor with detail maps showing practically all of the original titles on the island of Oahu.

The block plans of the city of Honolulu showed frontages, areas and sufficient data to very materially assist the assessor in his work of appraising values.

The various public improvements, such as street widening, extensions, grading, harbor developments, etc., require many surveys and descriptions to be made.

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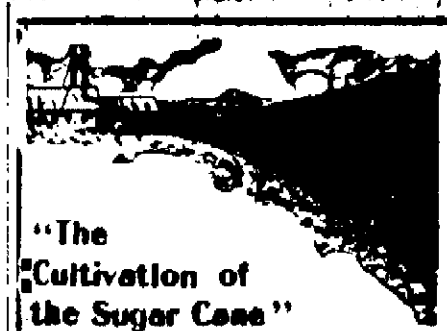
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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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especially adapted for the

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dyspepsia, indigestion, and

all the other diseases of

the stomach and bowels.

It is a powerful

remedy for the treatment

of all the diseases of

the digestive system.

GOLF AND CROWDS

SEEN AT HALEIWA

The Golf Tournament at Haleiwa on the 19th was a great success in every sense of the word, the Links being in good condition, the weather perfect and the contest, as the score will show, exceedingly close. A cooling trade wind, fresh from the ocean, blew across the sandy dunes, with just sufficient velocity to cool the atmosphere without interfering with the players. The qualifying match in the morning left eighteen players who entered in the real contest in the afternoon, playing in pairs. The excellence of the work of the handicapping committee which consisted of D. W. Anderson, F. C. Sheldon and Mr. M. Jamieson is well illustrated by the fact that Anderson, scratch, and Prince David who had the highest handicap allowed, tied for first place. The Prince won first, through the fortune of a deck of cards, Anderson taking second and G. S. Leithhead of Waiwala third. The entries with actual scores and handicaps are here given in the order that they finished:

1. Prince David	129	35	94
2. D. W. Anderson	130	34	94
3. G. S. Leithhead	131	19	95
4. J. S. Orme	133	35	98
Dr. A. C. Wall	138	20	98
5. W. M. Buchanan	137	18	99
7. F. J. Church	141	18	103
6. A. S. Mahaulu	140	5	105
8. F. C. Sheldon	140	5	105
J. L. Woods	142	15	105
11. W. L. Rawlins	143	15	110
W. W. Thayer	150	20	110
13. M. R. Jamieson	153	scratch	113
14. F. C. Smith	156	18	118
15. W. I. Mabry	156	35	121
16. H. R. Grant	158	35	123
17. H. Johnson	158	35	123
18. A. Macallino	158	35	124

Among many enthusiastic spectators was Jos. M. Oat, who put in his application for the new Maunaloa Golf Club. The swimming pool was thronged, practically all day, both Saturday and Sunday. After the golf tournament your reporter strolled up the beautiful Anahulu river which flows in front of Haleiwa and counted twenty-seven delighted swimmers at one time in the pool. Manager Church reports that not only is every room already engaged from the first until the fifth of July, but that he has received over twenty applications for accommodations that he fears he will be unable to fill. He will put up comfortable beds and do all that is possible for those who did not book in time. There will be another golf match on July 4th a large number of entries having already been received.

Registrations at Haleiwa for the week ending June 19th are as follows:

Alb. Ruhnke, Honolulu; J. L. Woods, Waialeale; Warren Thayer, F. H. Benton, S. F. Dr. Grosman, F. M. Lewis, C. J. McCarthy, R. L. Auerbach, H. H. Morse, Gus J. Onell, W. H. McClellan, Mrs. Dow Andrade, Phillips, J. C. H. Howland, H. M. Harris, S. E. C. H. Wright, Honolulu; Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Honolulu; Miss L. W. Chase, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Johnston, Miss M. Mills, S. F.; A. M. Hurt, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Baas, Master Ernest G. Baas, Master Ghiorist Hatch, Fred W. Milverton, Honolulu; B. Browne and wife, Palmerston, N. Z.; F. C. Sheldon, Honolulu; Mrs. E. C. Hagar, Miss Louise Hagar, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moore, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Geo. T. Balch, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Niblack, Hon. A. H. Smith, H. E. James and wife, S. F.; W. H. Babblitt, F. J. Lindemann, E. G. Carrera, Geo. Stubbler, Hon. R. C. Clapp, Hon. G. Lancaster and wife, Alameda, Cal.; A. Ferguson, Mrs. Herd, Waimanalo; C. A. Richardson, Stockton, New South Wales, Australia; Thomas Dunn, Honolulu; R. P. Rasmussen, B. Butenshon, S. F.; G. C. Johnson, wife and child, Valparaiso; Ben H. Clarke, Honolulu; C. Bonze, Italy; E. J. Lord and wife, Honolulu; Mrs. Geo. C. Bennett, S. F.; Michael Jamieson, D. D. Anderson, Miss Helen Clarke, A. N. Hayselden, Honolulu; H. F. Gould, S. F.; William T. Rawlins, Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sheldon, J. L. Woods and wife, Honolulu; D. L. May, Ewa; A. Q. Macallino, Ed. Stiles, Honolulu; W. I. Mabry, Hilo; H. Chamberlain and wife, Jos. M. Oat and wife, Mrs. Chas. Clark, Glen Clark, Honolulu; Miss Spence, Ed. Dekum, Mrs. C. F. Schermerhorn, C. F. Schermerhorn, Prince D. Kawana-naka, Sara E. Greene, Marion L. Greene, Mrs. A. C. Riedner, Wentworth M. Buchanan, F. C. Smith, Kenneth Winter, A. C. Wall, Allan W. Judd, Honolulu; Chris J. Holt, Waiwala, A. S. Mahaulu, Waiwala; Frank L. Webster, Waiwala.

The Hui Iolani, being the guild of the Hawaiian lady members of St. Andrew's cathedral congregation, will give a concert on the evening of July 2 for the benefit of the guild. Instrumental and vocal music will be given, numbers being promised by Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane, Hon. Paul Isenberg and Miss Aldrich and Whiting, pupils of Prof. Lesser of San Francisco.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Every one knows that cholera morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases known to humanity. The fact is, it is so swift and so often fatal that it makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady. It is often fatal in death before a doctor can be summoned or medicine administered. The attacks of cholera morbus are usually sudden and every one who has been attacked knows the danger. The disease is caused by a germ which is found in the water and food. It is a very dangerous disease and one that every one should be prepared to meet. The best way to prevent it is by drinking pure water and eating clean food. It is a disease that can be cured, but it is a disease that can be fatal if not treated promptly. It is a disease that every one should be prepared to meet.

JAPAN'S HONORS TO DEAD

HERO OF TOGO'S FLEET

A true Japanese will announce the death of his nearest and dearest relative with a smile. It is contrary to the first principles of native etiquette to obtrude their sorrows upon others.

Forty-eight hours after death the corpse is washed with warm water, the cold water being first placed in a tub and boiling water added, and for this reason the Japanese dislike to pour hot water into cold for ordinary purposes. Doubtless the representatives of the good old fighting stock rise superior to such weaknesses, but the masses of the nation are still human, and show it now and then in these points of contact with the Occidental world.

COMMANDER HIROSE

The late Commander Hirose was a splendid sample of the old fighting stock, and it cannot be doubted that for him the possibility of a violent end possessed more charm than horror. Yet to the normal foreign mind was there something inexpressibly sad in the reflection that the fragment of flesh interred with impressive naval pomp last month was all that remained of what once had been a man endowed beyond the common run of humanity with the attributes of greatness. A famous athlete, a scholar and a soldier—such was Commander Hirose during his strenuous life.

It does not fall to the lot of the average mortal to have two burials, but such has been the fate of this distinguished officer. The Russians recently recovered the larger portion of the remains near Port Arthur, and interred them with all honor. On the day of the burial in Tokyo I was discussing the subject with a young student, and remarked that the commander would not rest in peace in Russian soil. My companion smiled grimly and replied: "It will not be Russian soil very much longer!"

I have spoken of the common attitude of the Japanese towards death. No European or American, ignorant of the reason for the enormous crowds that lined the route of the funeral procession, could have guessed from the faces around him that the occasion was in any way a melancholy one. On the contrary, everybody appeared to be in the best of spirits. Doubtless young Japan envied the commander his heroic exit, and would fain have emulated his fame, while to the believer, whether Shinto or Buddhist, the certainty of a felicitous future state for the spirit of the departed could but constitute a motive for rejoicing rather than for mourning.

THE FUNERAL

The official religion of Japan today is Shinto, and the commander was therefore given Shinto burial. The funeral cortege left the Naval Club in Tsukiji about noon. The weather was perfect, and all Tokyo flocked to witness the spectacle. The majority of the foreign onlookers assembled at the Imperial Hotel and joined the body of general mourners who accompanied the funeral to the Aoyama cemetery.

The weird wail of the "shono-tue," a peculiar pipe blown by the priests, intimated the approach of the procession. Here the foreigner recognized old Japan. Soon came the contrast, for just as the two mounted policemen, who headed the procession, have in sight the naval band struck up with splendid effect the superb funeral march of Chopin. And yet after all this seeming incongruity was not so very incongruous, for was not Chopin himself a native of the land which of all others, perhaps, had most reason to hate the name of Russia? The guard of honor consisted of two hundred bluejackets from Yokosuka—fine, sturdy fellows, whose faces testified to an unfeigned sorrow. Perhaps the sentiment of comradeship had something to do with their unwonted grief, since the romantic friendship between Sugino, the warrant officer, and the commander shows how broad and deep were the sympathies of Hirose. It was owing to his determined attempt to recover the body of Sugino that the commander lost his life. Following the guard of honor came two Shinto priests—"kamushi," dressed in white, and riding in a carriage of American make; then the "sakaki," or Cleyera Japonica, the sacred tree of the Shinto religion, borne by bluejackets, with a flag bearing the name and rank of the deceased.

The coffin lay on a gun-carriage, drawn by thirty bluejackets, and on either side walked three officers, classmates of the commander at the Naval College. Miss Kikori Hirose, the little niece of the deceased, was chief mourner, dressed all in white, the mourning color of the Japanese.

OLD AND NEW.

The route lay through some of the most picturesque parts of the capital, which in turn offered strong contrasts. Here on the one hand might be seen some of the few remaining "nagaya"—the severely simple white-plastered two-storied barracks which in feudal days surrounded and protected the "Yashiki" of the daimyo, and served to accommodate the two-sworded retainers, ever spoiling for a fight; on the other, numerous modern dwellings in foreign style, tenanted by both Japanese and foreigners, might be accepted as a concrete indication of the reality of the nation's compromise with the spirit of ancient conservatism. Much of the way was along avenues of cherry trees, the falling flowers of which covered the path with a light pink carpet. There was little ritual at the shrine, common to all, benches served to seat the general mourners, and the altar was a very simple. A white banner, with the name and rank of the deceased in Chinese ideographs, surmounted the altar, and the "sakaki" was placed in front of the altar.

tables were brought in one by one and placed on a shelf in front of the coffin. The chief priest read a funeral address, a chronological recital of the career of the deceased, in that strange, monotonous sing-song affected by the Japanese on these occasions, and then came Lieutenant Matsumura. This officer was wounded during the first attack on Port Arthur—Hirose perished in the second—and was only recently discharged from Sasebo Naval Hospital. He read a message from Admiral Togo, warmly eulogizing the bravery of the deceased. Several orations followed, and during the intervals the priestly orchestra elicited ear-piercing strains from the "shono-tue." The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, and General Sir Ian Hamilton, the latter in uniform, took part in the ceremony, and nearly every other foreigner present showed himself eager to follow their example.

A JAPANESE GRAVE

The grave had been dug at the summit of a hillock, in sight of the spacious Aoyama barracks, and in the hollow below the firing party of blue-jackets was stationed. Three volleys were fired, the band striking up a few bars of an inspiring march after each, the mourners threw earth into the open grave, and the public ceremony came to a close.

A square post was erected over the grave, bearing on the front the name and age of the dead, and on the sides the date of death, the place of birth, and other particulars. Shinto graves are fenced in with a paling of bamboo, and at the gate is placed a small "fukin," flanked by the "sakaki" are placed at either side of the gateway, and a cherry tree is planted in a corresponding position on the inside.

After the lapse of a hundred days the wood post is changed for a stone pillar, and on every anniversary of the death of a Shinto believer a festival is held in honor of the dead, a visit being paid to the grave. Every year, during the third month, a day is chosen on which a ceremony is performed in honor of the ancestors of the family, and prayers are offered up for the family's prosperity.

In the old days, when the head of a family died, his wife and most faithful retainers would commit suicide to accompany him to the land of shades. Now, however, figures of clay are substituted for those who would thus immolate themselves and the terrible custom has happily passed away.

E. J. HARRISON.

HEARKEN YE!

To the Voice of Honolulu People

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidney ill can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

Writing under date of January 16th, 1899 Jürgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FISHERIES DECISION.

(Continued from page 6.)

analogy, and are included in the above area." The description of what is intended to be conveyed could not be plainer. But the habendum is "to have and to hold, the above granted land," and it is said that, as the fishery of an overlord or konohiki, unlike the rights of tenants, did not pass as an incident of land, but must be distinctly granted, the fishery was not included in the patent. Haelele vs. Montgomery, 2 Hawaiian Rep. 52, 71. Again, we must avoid being deceived by a form of words. We assume that a mere grant of the ahupuaa without mention of the fishery would not convey the fishery. But it does not follow that any particular words are necessary to convey it when the intent is clear. When the description of the land granted says that there is incident to it a definite right of fishery. It does not matter whether the statement is technically accurate or not; it is enough that the grant is its own dictionary and explains that it means by "land" in the habendum, land and fishery as well. There is no possibility of mistaking the intent of the patent. It declares that intent plainly on its face. There is no technical rule which overrides the expressed intent. The fact of the common law, which is the mention of the fishery, is not a mere form. We are not to be misled by the patent, but we are to be guided by the intent, and therefore that the fishery is included in the grant. It is not to be denied.

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Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CURCUBA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Considered CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. CUTICURA is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. Towse & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEITCH & Co., Cape Town. FOREIGN DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

BEET VERSUS CANE SUGAR.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Consul Frederick W. Hossfeld, at Trieste, Austria, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor the following article, entitled "Beet vs. Cane Sugar":

"Those who hoped that among the beneficial effects of the Brussels convention would be a large decrease in the production and a corresponding advance in the price of sugar have been disappointed.

"While the production of beet sugar has decreased about 13 per cent. during the last two years, or from 6,760,000 metric tons to 5,900,000 metric tons, that of cane sugar has increased during the same period from 4,063,000 metric tons to 4,437,800 metric tons, or about 9.2 per cent.

"On the other hand, the average price of sugar f. o. b. Hamburg was, for the quinquennium 1898-1902, \$2.21 per 50 kilograms (110.2 pounds); for the year 1903, \$2.01; and for the last month of 1903, \$2.05.

"It is thus seen that there has been no material decrease in the total production of sugar since the Brussels convention, and that prices at the end of 1903 were only 2 per cent. above the average for the year and more than 7 per cent. below the average for the last five years.

"At present the tendency of prices is again decidedly downward and a change for the better need not be looked for as long as the world's surplus of 2,000,000 tons remains unabsorbed.

"The following table gives the estimated production and consumption of sugar in the various countries of Europe for the current campaign (1903-4):

Country.	Production. Tons.	Consumption. Tons.	Available for export. Tons.	Required import. Tons.
Germany	1,940,000	850,000	1,090,000	.....
Russia	1,200,000	880,000	320,000	.....
Austria	1,230,000	400,000	830,000	.....
France	770,000	580,000	190,000	.....
Belgium	225,000	85,000	140,000	.....
Holland	125,000	90,000	35,000	.....
Sweden	100,000	100,000	.....	.....
Spain	90,000	90,000	.....	.....
Italy	125,000	125,000	.....	.....
England	.....	1,600,000	.....	1,600,000
Other Countries	72,800	258,800	.....	186,000

Total 5,877,800 5,058,800 2,605,000 1,786,000

"These figures show that a foreign market must be found for a surplus of more than 800,000 tons of Europe's production. But it becomes more difficult from year to year for Europe to dispose of its surplus. Within two years the world's production of cane sugar has increased from 4,063,000 tons to about 4,438,000 tons. There is every indication that the beet and the cane will enter upon a long and destructive war for final supremacy. Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and Holland are increasing their production of beet sugar during the present year, Austria's increase alone amounting to 175,000 tons. Russia's production remains stationary and France is the only country where a reduction may be looked for.

"The beet-sugar interests are determined not to give up their foreign markets without a desperate struggle. Nor is it difficult to account for their attitude. An immense capital has been invested in the beet-sugar industry, which has thereby been brought to a high degree of development. Hundreds of thousands of laboring people, furthermore, rely upon this industry, directly or indirectly, for their support. Both capital and labor, therefore, oppose surrender, and the only question which at present concerns European sugar interests is how best to fortify themselves against the enemy's attacks. A retrospective view within their own field of activity suggests the policy to be pursued. All small and inefficient sugar factories have in the course of time been starved out and only the largest and at the same time best equipped and best conducted plants have survived. The latter survived because they were able to manufacture on a large scale and therefore at a comparatively low cost. That the increasing production of cane sugar will bring prices to a still lower level than the present admits of no doubt, and the manufacturers of beet sugar realize that they must be prepared to meet the new and increasingly critical condition of the market or withdraw from the contest. As experience and observation have made it clear to them that the cost of production can be lowered only with an increased output they are determined to work their respective plants to their utmost capacities and thus continue to swell Europe's already formidable surplus of sugar rather than permit the producers of cane sugar to derive from the Brussels convention any advantage likely to increase their power of resistance.

"In other words, overproduction has been chosen by the European beet-sugar interests as the most effective weapon of defense in their fight against the rising power of cane sugar in the markets of the world. Whether this will really avert or only postpone the threatened crisis at home remains to be seen."

THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

GOV. CARTER AT WHITE HOUSE

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Gov. Carter arrived here yesterday from Chicago and is a guest at the New Willard Hotel. After arriving at San Francisco he went to Seattle and then to Chicago and proposes to remain here for several days, going to Chicago again about the middle of next week. He has been quite busy here, looking after various interests of the territory and meeting old friends.

At Chicago he met with officials of the National Committee, already on the ground. They had considerable concern about the attendance of Col. Sam Parker, national committeeman, because of the hearing on the important contest from Wisconsin. It looks as though the committee might be very closely divided and Col. Parker is wanted there the worst way, or somebody with his proxy. Gov. Carter was unable to state with exactness what Col. Parker's program was to be, but in case the colonel does not arrive in Chicago in time to be present at the hearing of the Wisconsin contest Gov. Carter hopes to be able to secure the colonel's proxy.

The officials had a little fun with Gov. Carter, who was anxious to acquire information about the methods of procedure in a national convention. "In what order will Hawaii be called?" the Governor asked one of the committee officials. "Is it the custom for the chairman of the delegation to announce the vote of the delegation?"

"Don't you worry about Hawaii," was the reply. "There won't be any opportunity for Hawaii to vote at all. We are going to nominate Roosevelt by acclamation."

There is nothing particularly new about the condition as to National committee, not already known in Hawaii.

Gov. Carter was disappointed in missing Delegate Kalaniana'ole, as he hoped to meet him on the mainland for consultation about the judgeships and other territorial matters. Up to today he had heard nothing whatever from him.

STUDY OF LEPROSY.

Before he returns Gov. Carter intends to see Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine Hospital service, and urge upon him the necessity of an appropriation for scientific study of leprosy. He regards any effort to cure that disease as in the interests of humanity in general and will make a strong plea with the surgeon general to co-operate with him in securing the necessary funds.

"I have no fear whatever," said the Governor today, "that in asking Congress for funds to undertake such humane work we run the risk of making Hawaii a general resort for lepers from the mainland. There is a distinct difference between asking Congress to appropriate for such a scientific work and asking Congress to assume the expense of supporting the colony at Molokai."

Gov. Carter also intends to take at the engineer's office of the War Department and in other influential quarters the need of funds for dredging Honolulu harbor. He has conferred on this subject with Mr. William Haywood, who has given it most attention.

Mr. Haywood and Mrs. Haywood and their children leave here next Wednesday for Honolulu, where they will remain for several weeks. They sail on the Korea and will be at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco till that boat sails.

The appointment of the Hawaiian judges will probably be settled next Monday. Gov. Carter was invited to the White House at 12:30 o'clock today and was one of the President's guests at luncheon. Gov. Winthrop, of Porto Rico, recently appointed, was also one of the guests. After the luncheon adjourned to the rear portico, where they smoked and talked about affairs. The President divided his time between Hawaii and Porto Rico. He is interested in having the judgeships disposed of at once. Gov. Carter assured the President that there was a question of policy entering into the appointments. It must be decided whether good men, who have performed their duty faithfully, should be entitled to reappointment, or whether the entire available material should be selected from in making up the appointments.

Mr. Roosevelt stated at once that he should depend upon Gov. Carter in those matters and directed that he confer immediately with Solicitor Hoyt, of the Department of Justice. After they had agreed upon what should be done, the President directed that their conditions be made known to him. He will then make the appointments.

Gov. Carter spoke to him about the desire of the territory for acquisition of the armory site and mentioned his wish to confer with Secretary of War. Taft about it as legislation by Congress would be necessary. He also spoke to the President about the need of an appropriation for improving the harbor of Honolulu. The President showed interest in both those matters.

When the subject of investigation of leprosy was broached Gov. Carter remarked that that was something in which Gov. Winthrop was also interested as there were lepers in Porto Rico. The President expressed hearty approval of Gov. Carter's efforts to have the federal government inquire into the possibility of curing that dread disease.

INTERVIEW WITH CARTER.

The Washington Post in this morning's issue has the following regarding Gov. Carter:

"The governor of the Hawaiian Islands, Hon. George R. Carter, who is a guest of the New Willard, is a man of only thirty-six years, whose personality would create a good impression in any company. He was born in the Sandwich Islands, as his name implies, and is a native of the Hawaiian Islands. He is a native of the Hawaiian Islands, as his name implies, and is a native of the Hawaiian Islands."

Gov. Carter is a native of the Hawaiian Islands, as his name implies, and is a native of the Hawaiian Islands. He is a native of the Hawaiian Islands, as his name implies, and is a native of the Hawaiian Islands.

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at Yale. His family is of New England strain and the young governor has all the energy and practical good sense that seems to be in the old Puritan stock. Asked what had brought him to Washington, Gov. Carter said: "The commission of many of our most important officials of the territory are about to expire and I have come to talk over the matter of appointments with the President. The tenure of all the judges of the Supreme Court and three of the five federal judges has reached the time limit and so with the offices."

"What is the condition of things in Hawaii?"

"Not nearly so good as it ought to be. The great disadvantage we labor under is that there has been no recognition by the United States Congress of our exceptional situation and special needs. We need money for the improvement of our harbors, but not a cent has been forthcoming. We have been handicapped by the labor laws of the mainland, and thereby shut out of a supply of oriental labor, to the great detriment of the planting interests. Our government can't lease lands for over five years, when it takes quite that long to get the first yield from some crops out of which good profits may ultimately come."

"Moreover, Uncle Sam took away from Hawaii fully one-third of its annual revenue by transferring to Washington the entire receipts from import duties. The islands have paid into the Treasury of the United States over \$3 for every man, woman, and child living on them, getting back but little more than \$1 per capita. In the six years since annexation the net profits from Hawaii to the Federal Treasury have aggregated \$4,250,000."

"We have by reason of this loss of revenue been forced to cut down our expenses about 33 1-3 per cent, and this retrenchment has caused no small hurt and inconvenience. But if Congress will only lend a helping hand we shall come out of our present adversity in excellent form. This great government cannot and will not allow its island territory to become a failure in any respect, nor will our high-minded and politic people allow it. All we ask is a fair show and that liberality characteristic of our countrymen."

ERNEST G. WALKER

CHINAMAN IS FOULY SHOT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

In a small community settlement of Chinese near Liliha street a well known gambler named Lui Lock is alleged to have murdered L. T. Chin, an employee of an insurance office. For the murder there was no defensible motive. Lui Lock entered the home of his victim, perforated him with three shots and took two shots at his wife, all because Chin would not endorse a note for him.

L. T. Chin, the murdered man, was a well educated Chinese. He had a family and lived in a comfortable way in a neighborhood of other well educated Chinese near Liliha street, in a lane between School and Vineyard streets. Chin had for about sixteen years, been employed by John S. Walker in the insurance business.

Lui Lock, the alleged murderer, has been known to the police for sometime and has achieved quite a reputation as a gambler. From the story told to the police last night it seems that Lui Lock has been in great need of money. It is said that on a half a dozen different occasions recently he has appealed to Chin for help. He represented to Chin that he had a house on which the Oahu Lumber Company held a mortgage for \$300 and that they intended to foreclose. He declared that he had a family and that if the mortgage were not settled they would be turned out in the streets. Chin said that he was unable to assist him. Last night Lui went to Chin's home and told him that he must endorse a note for him. Chin refused. The men had quite a lengthy argument over the matter. Chin said he had a family of his own to look after.

Chin then left the yard and entered the house but Lui Lock followed and immediately commenced shooting. Chin was wounded by three bullets, one in the chest, one in the stomach, and one in the abdomen. Then Lui Lock emptied his revolver, which still contained two bullets, at Mrs. Chin. He then went out into the yard and in the presence of the crowd of Chinese who had been attracted to the place by the shooting, reloaded the weapon. Then he was captured, and is now held at the Police Station.

A coroner's inquest over the remains of Chin will be held this morning. The victim's funeral will be held at St. Peter's Chapel, Emma street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

Harry Mossman, clerk at the police station, captured Lui Lock. At the time the shooting occurred Mossman and a friend were walking up the lane. They heard the shooting and a moment later met a Chinese who was coming down the lane at a trot. He had a revolver in his hands and a boy shouted that a man had been killed. Mossman tackled the Chinese and with the aid of his friend took the gun away from him. They then forced Lui Lock to return to the scene of the shooting. Mossman telephoned for the patrol wagon and the alleged murderer was taken to the police station while Chin was taken to the Queen's Hospital. Chin lived about twenty minutes after reaching the hospital.

BURIAL SERVICES OF MURDERED MAN

The burial services of the murdered man, L. T. Chin, will be held at St. Peter's Chapel, Emma street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

The victim's funeral will be held at St. Peter's Chapel, Emma street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

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request Bishop Restarick conducted the services assisted by the Rev. W. E. Patwine. Members of the choir of the Cathedral and of St. Peter's sang the hymns: "On the Resurrection Morning," "Book of Ages," and "Nearer My God to Thee." The attendance and the flowers and other evidences of respect showed the esteem in which the deceased was held in the community.

Bishop Restarick took the occasion of the presence of a large number of Chinese to speak through an interpreter upon the lessons of the sad event. The lesson that sin brings pain, sorrow and woe, and the lesson of the faith and hope which sustained the relatives in their hold on the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The interment took place in the Christian Chinese burial ground at Makiki. A very large number of carriages followed the hearse.

The deceased leaves a wife and three children. He had been twice married. His first wife died about three years ago leaving two children, the surviving wife having one child. He leaves also an aged father and mother and an older brother.

L. T. Chin was born in Canton, China, arriving in Honolulu when he was about six years of age. He received his education in the Fort Street Chinese school. After leaving school he learned stenography and typewriting, and obtained employment at J. L. Walker's office. When this business was transferred to W. G. Irwin & Co., L. T. Chin became their employee.

The deceased was a member of the Vestry of St. Peter's Chinese Church. He was a member of the Chinese Society, a member of the Chinese and English Debating Society, Secretary of the Chinese Merchants' Association and also Secretary of the Chinese Reform Society. He was an active member of the Committee in Charge of the Chinese Hospital.

Those who knew L. T. Chin speak of him as a man of high character, gentle in manner, and generally liked by those who had any social or business relations with him.

The large number of white persons present at the funeral showed that the deceased had many friends in the community who desired to express their sympathy to the bereaved.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND BRICK MAKING WORKS, MACHINERY, ETC. IN NUUANU VALLEY, HONOLULU.

Pursuant to a decree made by Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 10th day of June, 1904, in a cause entitled A. L. Liddage, Petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Limited, Respondent, Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division number 1406, the undersigned, as the Commissioner of said Court, duly appointed, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder or bidders, therefor, subject to confirmation by said Court, the following described property, to-wit:

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, of said day, at the front (mauka) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Oahu, the following described property, to-wit:

All those certain premises situate in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, aforesaid, and particularly described as follows: Beginning at the South angle of this tract at the stream, thence running by true bearings:

N. 65° 50' W. 33 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
N. 61° 20' W. 337 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
N. 33° 00' E. 275.3 feet along South side Nuuanu Road;
S. 48° 20' E. 35.3 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson;

N. 77° 30' E. 140 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson;
N. 64° 10' E. 20 feet along portion of L. C. A. 1151 to lower side new road;
S. 51° 20' E. 51 feet along side new road;

S. 33° 00' W. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85;
S. 51° 20' E. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85 to the stream; thence along West side of stream to initial point; area, 108,100 square feet; being a portion of L. C. A. 85, R. P. 1259 to Thomas Phillips, and a portion of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kerr and others, dated May 23rd, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 210, page 9, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuuanu street 8 feet in width by 275.8 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Puunui, said Nuuanu Valley, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the North side of Puunui Avenue, at the South corner of this lot N. 52° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puunui Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 33° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 12;
2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 28° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 12;
4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puunui Avenue to initial point. Area 20,000 square feet, being a part of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kerr and others, dated May 23rd, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 210, page 9, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuuanu street 8 feet in width by 275.8 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

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One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump,
One Giant Augur, brick-making machine,
One Wire cut-off machine,
One Disintegrator,
One Crusher and set Rollers,
One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Belt,
Seven brick kilns,
Shafting, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc. Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage, kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition, one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole of the above described land and property being the entire brick-making works and plant of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd.

And also, One Fairbanks-Morse gas-line distillate engine, factory number 6135, together with friction clutch, outboard bearing, pulley, tanks, etc., comprising a complete 44 H. P. plant. Original cost \$2750 and now in good condition and in use. Can be seen at the premises of the "Clock Building," at No. 111, Fort Street.

The plant and property, real and personal, will be first offered for sale as a whole, and if no reasonable bids are then made, the lands, improvements, buildings, machinery and appliances will be sold separately.

Terms of sale: Cash in United States gold coin; ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid at time of sale and the balance upon approval of the sale by the Court and delivery of the Commissioner's deed.

For further particulars inquire of Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office in the Judd Building, Honolulu, or to the undersigned at his office, No. 857 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1904.
JAS. F. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

2598-F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in certain Mortgage dated April 10, 1902, made by Jesse P. Makanihi, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Joshua K. Brown, Jr., of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 226, pages 123-124, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said Mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property conveyed by said Mortgage consists of:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate at Kakaunao, Kaili, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being Apana 3, Royal Patent No. 4154, Land Commission Award No. 1115B to Kakaunao, containing an area of 32-100 of an acre, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jesse P. Makanihi by deed of Lipeka Kakaunao, dated December 27, 1900, and recorded in Liber 217, page 237, Hawaiian Registry of Deeds.

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin; Deed at the expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu.

JOSHUA K. BROWN, JR.,
Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, June 1, 1904.
2595

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Seeds Dry Plates and Photographic Materials of every description.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING A Specialty.

Good Work Guaranteed

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